

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1916.

## Municipal Race Track and Show Grounds for Capital

WASHINGTON is to have a municipal race course and show grounds.

Plans for the unique venture, which is without parallel in municipal activities anywhere in this country, have been drawn by District Surveyor Melvin C. Hazen, tentatively approved by the District Commissioners and but await the formal approval of the board of control of Rock Creek Park before the project can be launched.

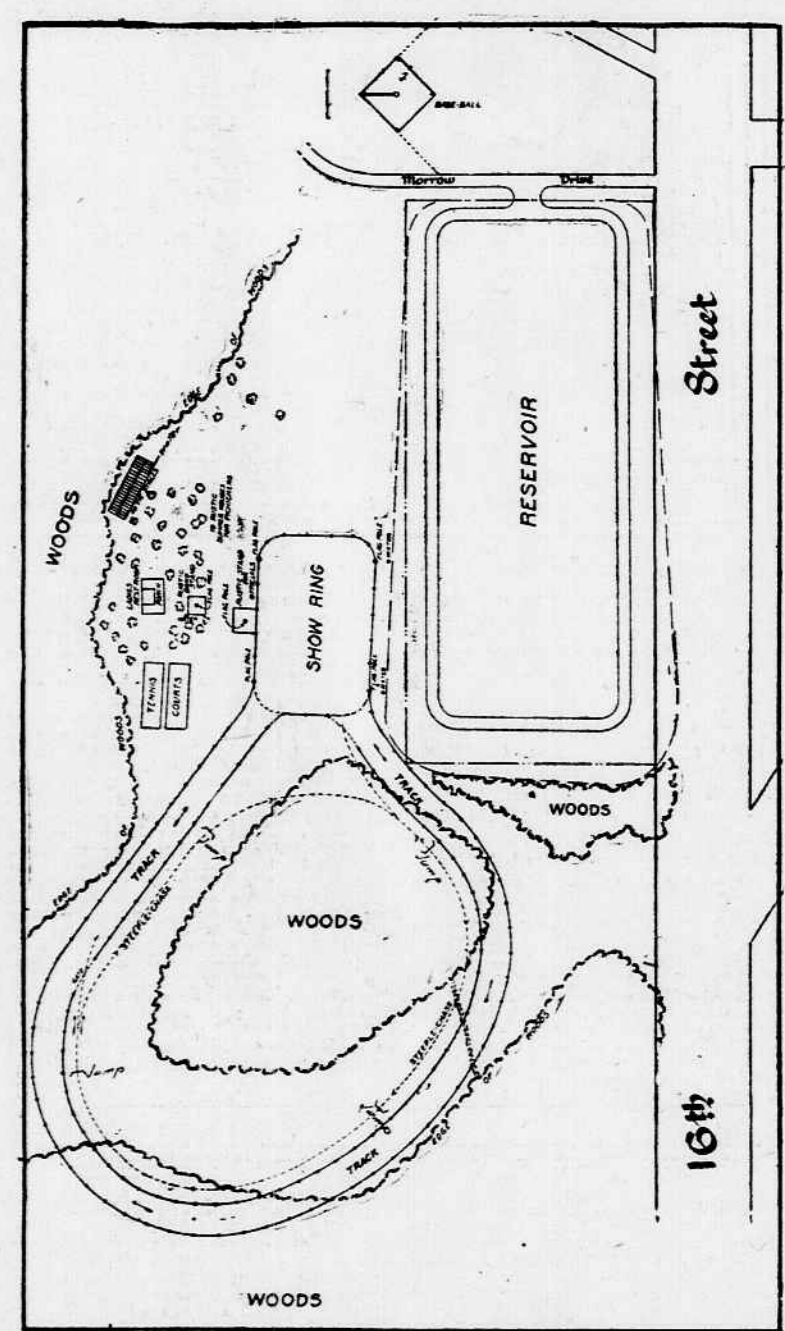
The plant is to be built in Rock Creek Park, at the western base of the Brightwood reservoir, and operated at the expense of the government, in line with its policy to make the park a playground for the people of the District. It is thought that there are sufficient funds on hand to meet the ex-

ENGINEER COMMISSIONER  
CHARLES W. KUTZ.

Who is backing plan for municipal racing plant and recreation park at reservoir site.

ence of the initial development, so that the plan can have its formal inauguration by not later than next Fourth of July.

The Independence day celebrations which have been held at the reservoir site for several years are primarily responsible for the conception of the



PLANS FOR MUNICIPAL RACE COURSE AND GROUNDS AT BRIGHTWOOD RESERVOIR.

plan. At these entertainments thousands of citizens have witnessed the equestrian events staged on the meadow at the base of the reservoir.

Last summer Engineer Commissioner Kutz and Surveyor Hazen, who was chairman of the arrangements committee, were so impressed by the enthusiasm manifested by the spectators for this character of sport that it was decided to investigate the feasibility of developing a permanent plant on the site.

Since then Mr. Hazen has made a survey of the field and submitted a drawing which provided for the laying out of a half-mile race course and a show ring within the flat course and a show ring directly opposite the reservoir. Commissioner Kutz has approved the design and is having an estimate made of the cost, with the object of recommending the project to the board of control of Rock Creek Park, of which the members are the three District Commissioners and the chief of engineers of the United States Army. It is considered practically assured that the project will be approved and work started this fall or early next spring.

Not only will the plant be the permanent home of the Independence day celebrations, but also will it contain Saturday matinee racing meets, for both harness and running horses, and other events. Mr. Hazen's design also contemplates the laying out of tennis courts and a base ball diamond in this section of the park, where athletic events have been held from time to time. All the entertainments will be free to the public.

It has been suggested that a committee be appointed to arrange for the racing meets and other events, thus relieving the board of control of the park of the burden of looking after the details of the entertainment programs. This proposal is meeting with favorable consideration by the Commissioners.

All three Commissioners and District officials generally are enthusiastic over the suggestion for the establishment of a race course at the reservoir, where owners of thoroughbred horses can meet in amateur contests for local championship honors. There is believed to be no spot in the District that lends itself more admirably to the development proposed by the surveyor.

His plans call for a show ring 200 by 300 feet, to be enclosed, with a rustic handstand on one side and a judges' stand on the opposite side. The race course will extend in a westerly direction from the show ring. In grading and constructing the course it will be necessary to cut down a good many trees in that section of the park, but the treatment, it is believed, will tend to beautify the appearance of the park.

It also is proposed to build about a dozen rustic summer houses for the accommodation of picnic parties; to construct a spacious porch around the present tenant house, where light re-

MELVIN C. HAZEN,  
District Surveyor, and designer of plan  
for municipal race course and show  
grounds at Brightwood reservoir.  
(Photo by Clinedinst.)

freshments can be served, and to erect stables or stalls for the horses that may be entered in the various meets.

The initial development, as proposed by Mr. Hazen, can be carried out at a cost of only a few thousand dollars, and it is the belief of Commissioner Kutz that this expenditure will be met from the current appropriation for Rock Creek Park.

But Col. Kutz will not be content to have the development stop at this point. He believes that this should be made the greatest recreation park in the country, and that every facility offered should be developed to the utmost. For example, he is in favor of building concrete seats along the reservoir slope; and it is quite probable that this improvement will be recommended within a year or two. There will not be sufficient funds to provide this feature at the outset.

Establishment of the race course is expected not only to furnish entertainment for thousands of Washingtonians, but to revive interest in the horse and indirectly stimulate interest in the breeding and developing of better mounts for army purposes. Betting and other objectionable features

related to racing on professional tracks will have no place at the municipal institution.

The meets will be purely amateur in character and will be open to army horses as well as thoroughbred privately owned.

The programs will include races for ponies, polo ponies, army horses, thoroughbred flat sprinters, steeplechasers and hunters.

In the show ring will be staged events for saddle horses, ponies and jumpers.

The classes will be arranged in order to afford every owner an opportunity to show the worth of his horse and to every rider his skill in the saddle.

So much for the mounted division. There will be equally interesting programs for harness horses, which will be exhibited in the show ring and raced over the half-mile circuit. Washington has several owners of fast harness horses, and it is anticipated that the harness numbers will list extensively.

"I consider the project one that will meet with enthusiastic endorsement by the public," said Mr. Hazen, "and I see no reason why it cannot be completed in time for the next Independence day celebration. In that event, I think it can be safely predicted that Washingtonians will be treated to one of the best Fourth of July entertainments ever staged in this or any city. During the summer and fall Saturday matinee horse shows and racing should be popular at the course, and I believe that the attendance will be a vindication of the wisdom of providing this municipal playground."

"The Independence day programs, in my opinion, should have some educational value, and to this end I would

suggest an annual District government parade, which would include entries from the fire department and horses and wagons from the various branches of the government service."

William J. Fay, head of the District Home for the Aged and Infirm, at Blue Plains, has suggested that a District fair be made a part of the Fourth of

July programs, and that booths be constructed for an agricultural exhibit and all the customary features of a county fair. This is a considerable enlargement of the plan as originally contemplated by the Commissioners, but is one of the possibilities of expansion of the project which will be given consideration later.

## Antediluvian.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, said apropos of the eight-hour day: "The theory of the eight-hour day is now accepted in this country. Anybody who opposes the day of eight hours seems as antediluvian and benighted as the Wawa farmer."

"I suppose you believe in the eight-hour system?" a visitor asked this farmer.

"Sure I do," he answered. "Eight hours in the forenoon, eight hours in the afternoon and eight hours over time after supper in the harvest season—that's the system for me."

## The Farmer's Pig.

THE chief of a foreign general staff, said Owen Wister, the novelist, "is going to prove a disappointment."

"The chief will turn out, I think, like the farmer's pig."

"This farmer fattened a pig for the fat stock show. Before sending it off he weighed it. It was a fair enough specimen, but the farmer, as he studied the scale, shook his head.

"Well," he said, "he don't weigh as much as I expected, and I didn't expect he would."

## A Dead One.

SEBASTIAN BACH SCHLESINGER, the millionaire American composer residing on the French Riviera, gave recently in Nice a concert for the benefit of the orphans of the war.

An old lady of the American colony complimented one of Mr. Schlesinger's songs, and then said to him: "You are named after the famous composer, Bach, aren't you?"

"Yes, quite so," was the reply.

"I love Bach's stuff," said the old lady. "Is he composing anything new?"

"No," said Mr. Schlesinger, stroking his beard to hide a smile. "Bach is dead, composing now."

## The American Girl.

THE new Countess of Cottenham—the beautiful Patricia Burke of California—was talking about marriage one day at a luncheon in Los Angeles.

"By marriage," she said, "the French girl gains her liberty, the English girl loses hers, and the American girl—"

She smiled and shrugged her shoulders.

"The American girl continues to do as she likes."

## Census Bureau Has an Ambitious Program

IN the life and progress of the United States statistics are a vital factor, and with the strong and steady growth of the country they are becoming more and more important.

The greatest statistical office in the world today is the United States bureau of the census, and even this great branch of the Department of Commerce has all it can do to keep its figures abreast of the needs of the American people.

One of the problems of the day is the high cost of living. There is a conviction that in the cities the cost of living is unnecessarily increased by the various stages of delivery which bring the necessities of life to the consumer. The bureau of the census is about to review this situation by instituting investigations and collecting statistics in relation to city cartage, which, analyzed, tabulated and reported, it is believed will point the way toward the achievement of some measure of relief.

This is but one of the many investigations which are being carried on by the bureau of the census, the desire and purpose of whose officials is to increase continually the value and serviceability of the bureau's work to the American people.

Every one knows that every ten years the population of the United States is rounded up and counted, the people's ages taken down and a few other pertinent items recorded. It is also very generally known that at the same time detailed inquiries are conducted regarding agriculture, manufactures and mining.

Comparatively few people are aware, however, that during the periods between the decennial censuses the permanent force of nearly 600 employees of the office is kept busy on numerous "intercensal" lines of work which are furnishing the country every day with facts and figures of the utmost value.

WILLIAM C. HUNT,  
Chief statistician for population.

with reference to its expansion and development.

Numerous inquiries—some relating to, and others independent of, the great general decennial census—are being made throughout each decade; and new and important avenues of research are opening up from year to year, statistics relating to them being gathered and placed before the public, which benefits accordingly.

The work of the next decennial census will commence on July 1, 1920, and the bureau has outlined a new tentative

program of what it will undertake in the way of statistical investigations between this time and that.

The principal lines of inquiry covered by the census are the census of the following: Population, agriculture, manufactures, mines and quarries, wealth, debt and taxation, water transportation, marriage and divorce, religious bodies, fisheries, dependent, defective and delinquent classes, electrical industries, federal employees, births and deaths, municipal and state finance, cotton and tobacco. In addition, various inquiries are authorized from time to time by an act of Congress or by order of the President of the United States or the Secretary of Commerce.

The program which the bureau has outlined for the next three years includes statistical compilations which are in some cases supplementary to the regular census inquiries, but in others are independent of them. Among the compilations now being made are some which will provide additional statistics upon occupations, and particularly with reference to occupations of women and children. These will be of special importance as a basis for legislation regulating child labor and the employment of women. Additional statistics will also be compiled relating to the foreign-born, and also the fecundity of women of different nationalities.

But the most important and the most extensive of the bureau's "intercensal" inquiries is the census of manufactures, which, in addition to forming a part of each regular decennial census, is taken in the middle of the year. The last such inquiry, therefore, was made in 1915. The primary or fundamental statistics obtained from it have already been made public, and the compilation of these reports will first be issued in the form of a bulletin for the United States as a whole, a series of state bulletins, and a series of bulletins between fifty and sixty in number, relating to important industries, and will later be bound together in three or four quarto volumes of about 1,000 pages each.

In addition, an abstract containing 500 octavo pages will be published. Some idea of the magnitude of this census may be gained from the fact that uniform reports had to be secured

from more than 250,000 manufacturing establishments in all parts of the United States.

A detailed analysis of the statistics concerning each of the main racial classes of the population of the United States will be made. Interesting tabulations will be published regarding the blind and the deaf and dumb. A report on prisoners and juvenile delinquents will classify them according to age, sex, nativity, literacy, nature of of-

SAMUEL LYLE ROGERS,  
Director of the census.

fense, length of sentence, etc., and will show, by means of ratios or percentages, the proportion of persons in different classes of communities.

Another report in great detail, to be issued later this year, will cover, with reference to the current work of the population of the United States, their geographical distribution, occupations, marital conditions, death rates, and other matters.

The next decennial religious census will relate to the year 1920, and so will come within the current work of the bureau. It will present, as usual, a great variety of information regarding each religious denomination in the United States.

The report of the forthcoming census of water transportation, which will relate to the present calendar year, will present, for the various classes of American-owned craft plying between American ports on the seacoasts and on the lakes and rivers of the country, and between American and foreign ports, statistics as to ownership, construction, number, and tonnage, valuation, power, gross income, employees, wages, freight and passengers, etc. The report will contain present statistics for the shipbuilding industry, covering the construction and repair of vessels of all classes, with many other timely and valuable data.

An act of Congress, passed in June, 1906, authorized the census bureau, in co-operation with the bureau of fisheries, to collect and publish fishery statistics once in ten years, after the completion of the decennial censuses of population, agriculture and manufactures. The first inquiry made after the passage of this act covered the year 1908, and the next will relate to 1918. The report will show capital and equipment, number and occupational status of persons engaged, etc.

Quinquennial inquiries regarding central electrical light and power stations and street and electric railways, as well as in connection with telephones, telegraphs, fire alarms and police patrol signaling systems, will also be made within the period covered by the program outlined.

The Official Register of the United States, which consists in large part of a list of federal employees, exclusive of those in the postal service, showing name, service and branch of service, with other information, is a biennial publication whose compilation was assigned to the bureau of the census in 1906. The next edition will be issued in 1917.

Among the important annual inquiries which must be made by the bureau of the census is the collection of mortality statistics from a death registration area containing about 70 per cent of the population of the entire country. Statistics of birth are also collected from states having adequate birth registration systems.

Since 1902 the bureau of the census has published annual reports giving financial statistics of cities of 20,000 inhabitants and over. These reports give a complete presentation of the financial transactions of all cities of the size specified, and the collection and publication of these statistics have been of great assistance in establishing a uniform system of municipal accounting throughout the United States.

Under the general Statistics of Cities, the bureau is now publishing annual reports relating to the various governmental activities of all cities of all the large cities of the United States.

The census bureau is about to issue a report, relating to the fiscal year 1915, giving financial statistics of states. The accounting officials of many of the states have manifested a keen interest in this report, which will be the first of its kind ever issued, and have actively co-operated with the bureau in its preparation.

Statistics regarding cotton production and distribution are continually being collected and published by the bureau of the census for the benefit of those interested in this important staple, and there is now issued annually twenty-six post card reports on the subject. Ten of these are issued at intervals of varying length during the ginning season, showing the amounts of cotton ginned to specific dates; four are issued at intervals of a month, showing cotton consumed, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles and imports and exports of cotton.

The census bureau's statistics in regard to the cotton industry have been of great value, both to the producer and to the manufacturer, and have tended to minimize the effect of speculation, which in earlier years so seriously influenced the market price of this important commodity. In addition to its regular reports upon cotton, the bureau has been asked by Congress, the act being passed in August, to ascertain the extent to which cotton is used in the manufacture of explosives.

Tobacco statistics are also collected at frequent intervals by the census bureau and distributed for the benefit of those interested in this product. Under the authority of recent legislation, beginning October 1, 1916, reports, in the form of post cards, will appear at quarterly intervals, instead of semi-annually, as formerly.

These reports will show the number

of pounds of leaf tobacco on hand, classified according to the principal chewing, smoking, snuff and export types, the principal cigar types and the imported types.

An important and unique undertaking was the compilation and publication this year of a series of United States life tables. These tables, which are based upon recent population and death statistics, show expectation of life and rate of mortality at each age for various classes of the population.

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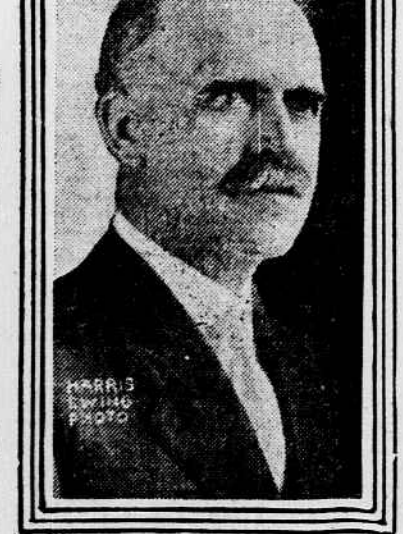
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WILLIAM M. STEWART,  
Chief statistician for manufactures,  
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A detailed analysis of the statistics concerning each of the main racial classes of the population of the United States will be made. Interesting tabulations will be published regarding the blind and the deaf and dumb. A report on prisoners and juvenile delinquents will classify them according to age, sex, nativity, literacy, nature of of-

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New White Boots, at.....	\$4 to \$9	Black Kids, gray tops.....	\$5.50 & \$7	In Brown Kidskin, at.....	\$5.50 to \$7
Gray Kids, Field Mouse, Ivory Kids and other colors, at.....	\$7 to \$9	Havana Brown, Ivory tops.....	\$7	In Black Calfskin, at.....	\$3 to \$4
		Tans and Browns, at.....	\$5 to \$7	In White Buck or Kid, at.....	\$4 to \$7
		Plum Brown Kid, with fawn buckskin top and heel.....	\$9	In Tan Calf, buck top, wing tip, at.....	\$7
		Tan Calf, fawn buck tops.....	\$7 and \$8	In Brown Kid, white tops, at.....	\$5

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